

DEM

DEMU'CENT. *adj.* [*demulcent*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive.

Pease, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and demulcent in the highest degree; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion. *Arbuthnot.*
To DEMUR. *v. n.* [*demurer*, French; *dimorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Latin.]

1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. See DEMURRER.

To this plea the plaintiff demurred. *Walton's Angler.*
2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination; to hesitate; to delay the conclusion of an affair.

Upon this rub the English ambassadors thought fit to demur, and so sent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council. *Hayward.*

Running into demands, they expect from us a sudden resolution in things, wherein the devil of Delphos would demur. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 3.

He must be of a very sluggish or querulous humour, that shall demur upon setting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven. *Decay of Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,
And what he with'd, he easily believ'd;
But long demur'd, though from my hand he knew
I liv'd, so loth he was to think it true. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

3. To doubt; to have scruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

There is something in our composition, that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, consents and denies; that wills and demurs, and resolves and chuses, and rejects. *Bentley.*

To DEMUR. *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I demur; for in their looks

Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milt. P. L.*
DEMURE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion.

O progeny of heav'n, empyreal thrones!

With reason hath deep silence and demur

Seiz'd us, though undismay'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

Certainly the highest and dearest concerns of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal; and consequently ought, without any demur at all, to be sacrificed to them, whenever they come in competition with them. *South.*

All my demurs but double his attacks;

At last he whispers, Do, and we go snags. *Pope's Epistles.*

DEMURE. *adj.* [*des mœurs*, French.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two most lovely virgins came in place,
With countenance demure, and modest grace. *Poetry Queen.*

Come, penfive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast and demure. *Milton.*

2. Grave; affectedly modest: it is now generally taken in a sense of contempt.

After a demure travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they should do theirs. *Shakep. Twelfth Night.*

There be many wise men, that have secret hearts and transparent countenances; yet this would be done with a demure abating of your eye sometimes. *Bacon, Essay* 23.

A company of mice, peeping out of their holes, spied a cat, that lay and looked to demure as if there had been neither life nor soul in her. *LE/trange.*

So cat, transform'd, fat gravely and demure,

'Till mouse appear'd, and thought himself secure. *Dryden.*

Jove sent and found, far in a country scene,
Truth, innocence, good-nature, look serene;

From which ingredients, first, the dextrous boy
Pick'd the demure, the awkward, and the coy. *Swift.*

To DEMURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour,

Demuring upon me. *Shakep. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

DEMURELY. *adv.* [from demure.] With affected modesty; solemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a sober habit,
Talk with respect, and swear but now and then,

Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look demurely. *Shakep.*

Esop's damsel, turned from a cat to a woman, sat very demurely at the board's end, 'till a mouse ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next stood hypocritically with holy leer,
Soft smiling, and demurely looking down;

But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. In the following line it is the same with solemnly. *Warb.*

Hark, how the drums demurely wake the sleepers! *Shakep.*

DEMURENESS. *n. f.* [from demure.]

1. Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.

Her eyes having in them such a cheerfulness, as nature seem'd to smile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty demureness, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor soul apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affectedly modesty; pretended gravity.

DEMURAGE. *n. f.* [from demur.] An allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

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DEMURRER. *n. f.* [*demuerer*, French; i. e. *morare in aliquo loco vel morari*.] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controversy consists either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the case plain to the judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is assured of the law; and in such case the judge, with his associates, proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his associates, then is there stay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or else for all the justices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the sergeants can say of both parts, to advise, and set down as law, whatsoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. *Craud.*

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a demurrer. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEN. *n. f.* [den, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground; distinct from a hole, which runs down perpendicularly.

They here dispersed, some in the air, some on the earth, some in the waters, some amongst the minerals, dens and caves under the earth. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 4.

2. The cave of a wild beast.

What, shall they seek the lion in his den,
And fright him there? *Shakep. Henry's King John.*

The tyrant's den, whose use, though lost to fame,
Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;

The cavern, only to her father known,
By him was to his darling daughter shown. *Dryden's Fables.*

'Tis then the shapless bear his den forsakes;

In woods and fields a wild destruction makes. *Dryd. Virgil.*

3. Den may signify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon den imports both. *Gilpin's Camden.*

DENAL. *n. f.* [a word formed between *deny* and *day*.] Denial; refusal.

To her in haste, give her this jewel: say
My love can give no place, bide no deny. *Sh. Twel. Night.*

DENDROLOGY. *n. f.* [*dendron* and *logos*.] The natural history of trees.

DENIAL. *adj.* [from *deny*.] That which may be denied; that to which one may refuse belief.

The negative authority is also deniable by reason. *Brown.*

DENIAL. *n. f.* [from *deny*.]

1. Negation; the contrary to confession.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifest; no man more ready to confess, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where denial would but make the fault fouler. *Sidney*, b. ii.

2. Refusal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or concession.

Here comes your father; never make denial:
I must and will have Catharine to my wife. *Shakep. Henry's King John.*

The denial of landing, and hasty warning us away, troubled us much: on the other side, to find people so full of humanity, did comfort us. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He, at every fresh attempt, is repell'd
With faint denial, weaker than before. *Dryden's Ann. Mir.*

3. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or denials of him. *South's Sermons.*

DENIAL. *n. f.* [from *deny*.]

1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a proposition.

By the word virtue the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier by the word virtue means only courage, or, at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. *Watt's Logick*, p. i. c. 6. f. 3.

2. A disowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was so fearful when Christ looked his denier into repentance, what will it be when he shall look him into destruction. *South's Sermons.*

3. A refuser; one that refuses.

It may be I am esteem'd by my denier: sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *King Charles.*

DENIER. *n. f.* [from *denarius*, Lat. It is pronounced as *denier*, in two syllables.] A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a sou.

You will not pay for the glasses you have burst?

—No, not a denier. *Shakep. Taming of the Shrew.*

To DENIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin.] To blacken; to make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially denigrated in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own suffitus. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 12.

Hartshorn, and other white bodies, will be denigrated by heat; yet camphire would not at all lose its whiteness. *Boyle.*

DENIGRATION.

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DENIGRATION. *n. f.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black.

These are the adventitious and artificial ways of denigration, answerably whereto may be the natural progress. *Brown.*

In several instances of denigration the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle.*

DENIZATION. *n. f.* [from *denizen*.] The act of enfranchising, or making free.

That the mere Irish were reputed aliens appears by the charters of denization, which in all ages were purchased by them. *Davies on Ireland.*

DENIZEN. *n. f.* [from *dingeldyn*, a man of the city, or *denizen*.] *n. f.* [*denizen*, free of the city, Welsh.] A freeman; one enfranchised.

Denizen is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. *Davies's Preface.*

Thus th' Almighty fire began: ye gods,
Natives, or denizens, of blest abodes, *Dryden.*

From whence these murmurs?

A great many plants will hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their seed out of their native soil; but corn, so necessary for all people, is fitted to grow and to feed as a free denizen of the world. *Grew's Coym.* b. iii. c. 2.

He summons straight his denizens of air;

The lucid squadrons the sails repair. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To DENIZEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to make free.

Pride, lust, covetize, being feral

To these three places, yet all are in all;

Mingled thus, their issue is incestuous;

Fallhood is denizen'd, virtue is barbarous. *Donne.*

To DENOMINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

Their commendable purpose being not of every one understood, they have been in latter ages construed as though they had superfluitously meant either that those places, which were denominated of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures; or else those glorified creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of such places. *Hooker*, b. v.

Predelination is destructive to all that is established among men, to all that is most precious, to human nature, to the two faculties that denominate us men, understanding and will; for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we of our wills? *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

DENOMINATION. *n. f.* [*denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks some principal quality of it.

But is there any token, denomination, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the denomination of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such. *Dryden's Defence of Dramatick Poesy.*

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the Heathen world, has divided it into many sects and denominations; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. *South.*

All men are sinners: the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that denomination. *Rogers.*

DENOMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *denominate*.]

1. That which gives a name; that which confers a distinct appellation.

2. That which obtains a distinct appellation. This would be more analogically denominative.

The least denominative part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

DENOMINATOR. *n. f.* [from *denominate*.] The giver of a name; the person or thing that causes an appellation.

Both the seas of one name should have one common denominator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DENOMINATOR of a Fraction, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{3}{8}$ the denominator shews that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 shews, that you take 6 of such parts, i. e. three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its denominator a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the denominator of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5) 30 (6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. *Harris.*

DENOTATION. *n. f.* [*denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

To DENOTE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to shew by signs; as, a quick pulse denotes a fever.

To DENOUNCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denencer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

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I denounce unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. *Deut.*

He of their wicked ways
Shall them admonish, denouncing wrath to come

On their impenitence. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 815.

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and denounce war against all that receive them not. *Dec. of Piety.*

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He ended frownings, and his look denounc'd
Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous

To less than gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii. l. 106.

The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, first denounce the watry war. *Dryden.*

3. To give information against.

Archdeacons ought to propose parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and denounce such as are negligent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DENOUNCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *denounce*.] The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

False is the reply of Cain upon the denouncement of his curse; My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Brown's Vu. Err.*

DENOUNCER. *n. f.* [from *denounce*.] One that declares some menace.

Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate;
To toll the mournful knell of separation. *Dryden.*

DENSE. *adj.* [*densus*, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent particles.

The cause of cold is the density of the body; for all dense bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies. *Bacon.*

In the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less dense it is; and so the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. *Locke.*

To DENSHIRE. *v. a.* A barbarous term of husbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called den-shiring, that is, *Devenshiring* or *Denbighshiring*, because most used or first invented there. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DENSITY. *n. f.* [*densitas*, Latin.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach of parts.

Whilst the densest of metals, gold, if foliated, is transparent, and all metals become transparent, if dissolved in menstrua or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariseth not from their density alone. *Newton's Opticks.*

The air within the vessels being of a less density, the outward air would press their sides together; and, being of a greater density, would expand them so as to endanger the life of the animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DENTAL. *adj.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 198.

The dental consonants are only, therefore let them be next; first the labio-dentals, as also the lingua-dentals. *Holder's Elem.*

DENTAL. *n. f.* A small shell-fish.

Two small black and shining pieces, seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a dental. *Woodward on Fossils.*

DENTELL. *n. f.* [Italian.] Modillions.

The modillions, or dentelli, make a noble show by graceful projections. *Spectator*, N^o. 415.

DENTICULATION. *n. f.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] The state of being set with small teeth.

He omits the denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew's Musaeum.*

DENTICULATED. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] Set with small teeth.

DENTIFRICE. *n. f.* [*dens* and *frico*, Latin.] A powder made to scour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good dentifrice? *Ben. Johns. Catil.*

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature: most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent dentifrices. *Grew's Musaeum.*

DENTITION. *n. f.* [*dentitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.

2. The time at which childrens teeth are bred.

To DENUDE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To divest; to strip; to lay naked.

'Till he has denuded himself of all incumbances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

DENUATION. *n. f.* [from *denudate*.] The act of stripping, or making naked.

To DENUDE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To strip; to make naked; to divest.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would denude ourselves of all force to defend us. *Clarendon*, b. vi.

If in Summer-time you denude a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray on the Creation.*